Numb. 474

The Daily Gazetteer.

Wednesday, January 5. 1737.

No 477.

The History of the Parliament of Ireland *continued.*

On Christmas Day last we ended at the Lord Deputy's Scheme for managing it; which was this.

HE was not without Apprehensions, that the Parliament might press for a Confirmation of all the Graces given 24th of *May*, 1628, in Instruction to the Lord *Falkland*; many of which, if established by a Law, would not sort either with his Majesty's present Profit, (for that of limiting the Title of the Crown to sixty Years, would alone lose him Twenty Thousand Pounds a Year) or with the Power requisite to be upheld for the future in the Kingdom. It was uncertain too, what Humour the delaying any of them might put the two Houses in, and therefore he thought it best to make two Sessions of it, to give them the King's Promise for both at the Opening of the Parliament; the one in Summer, the other in Winter; in the former, to settle his Majesty's Supply, to ascertain the Payment of the Army, and strike off the Debts of the Crown; in the latter, to enact so many of the Graces, as in Honour and Wisdom should be judged equal, and to pass all such profitable and wholesome Laws, as a moderate and good People might expect from a wise and gracious King.

All the Success of a Parliament depended on the Disposition of the Members that were to compose a Body, which though intended to settle the Peace and Security of the Nation, might, if disaffected, take Measures to throw it into Confusion. The Lord Deputy knew this very well, and that his Master's Interests, his own Reputation, and the Execution of all his Schemes, depended upon the Choice of proper Members. He was an excellent Judge of Men as well as Business, and knew when and where to exert his Authority, which every Body likewise knew how dangerous it was to oppose. Being resolved to carry his Point, he took the necessary Measures for that Purpose; he used great Care in the Nomination of the Sheriffs of Counties; he recommended particular Persons to stand as Occasion offered, and as best served to promote his Design.

The Affair was now difficult, dangerous, and intricate: The Recusants were very powerful, and deemed disaffected. The Protestants in *Ireland*, were generally of the Puritanical Stamp, furious in their Opposition to the Papists, and jealous of the Prerogative, desirous to cramp the Power, and indisposed to supply the Necessities of the Crown. In this Situation, wherein he could promise himself nothing from the Affections or Duty of either Party, but all depended on a dexterous Management of their Passions, Interests and Views, he formed his Scheme, which was to endeavour, that the Lower House might be so composed, as that neither the Recusants, nor yet the Protestants, should appear considerable, one more than the other, holding them as much as might be upon an equal Balance, for they would prove thus easier to govern, than if either Party were absolute. Then he could in private Discourse shew the Recusants, that the Contribution ended in *December* following, if his Majesty's Army were not supplied some other Way before that Time, the Twelve Pence a Sunday must of Necessity be exacted from them; and withal shew the Protestants, that the King could not let go Twenty Thousand Pounds Contribution, nor yet discontent the other in Matter of Religion, till the Army were certainly provided for in some other Way; and convince them both, that the present quarterly Payments were not so burthensome as they pretended them to be, and that by the Graces they had already received more Benefit than their Money came to: Thus poising the one by the other, which, single, might perchance prove more unhappy and impracticable to deal with. To secure this Balance the more effectually, he laboured to get as many Captains and Officers chosen Burgesses, as possibly he could, who, having an immediate Dependance on the Crown, might sway the Business between the two Parties which Way they pleased; and by this Means he got a Majority return'd of Persons that were well affected to Church and Crown, and ready to further his Designs for the Service of both.

Solicitous however about the Event, and hoping the Best, he nevertheless neglected not to provide against the Worst; and as six Subsidies were necessary to pay the Debts that encumbered the Revenue, and to answer the Occasions of the Government, he divided them into two Bills; the one containing the Grant of four, to pay the Debts on the Establishment; the other of two Subsidies to buy in Rents and Pensions to Ten Thousand Pounds yearly Value. This Precaution may perhaps appear unnecessary, because he carried both; yet the Opposition made to them by some Recusants, shewed that his Apprehensions were not without Grounds.

They were in Truth an heavier Tax than had ever been at once laid upon the Nation; and the Manner of laying it made it amount to a Sum vastly greater, than it would have done in the ancient Way of Taxation.

The ancient Way of levying Subsidies in this Kingdom.

Subsidies had been often granted in *Ireland* by Parliament, not only in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign for suppressing the Rebellions that disturbed the Peace of her Government; but in former and more ancient Times, in the Reigns of almost all her Predecessors since the Conquest of the Kingdom. Yet those Subsidies were not granted out of Lands and Goods, as the Use was at this Time in *England*, viz. Two Shillings and Eight Pence out of every Pound in Goods, and Four Shillings out of every Pound Rent in Lands; but a certain Sum was imposed upon every Plough Land, after the ancient Manner of Taxes in *England*, used till the Time of King *Edward* III. which Taxes were called Hydage and Carucage. But whereas the old Carucage in that Kingdom, was not commonly above Two Shillings upon a Carew of Land, the Subsidy upon a Plough Land in *Ireland*, had from the Time of *Henry* VII. to that of Queen *Elizabeth*, been constantly Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence, and payable for Ten Years together. The Crown received no great Profit from these Subsidies; for one of this Sort being granted in the Eleventh Year of that Queen, all that it amounted to in a Year in the five Counties of *Dublin*, *Meath*, *Westmeath*, *Louth* and *Kildare*, where yet the Plough Lands were uncertain, was but Five Hundred and Fifteen Pounds, Four Shillings and Three Farthings. Nor was there any Estimate to be made before-hand of the Amount of such a Subsidy; for the Plough Lands throughout the rest of the Kingdom were uncertain, and them which were manured, (for such only were Taxed) and which not, was still a greater Uncertainty; so that the Collectors had a fair Opportunity of enriching themselves, and the Subsidy was reduced to so small a Sum, that it proved of little Service to the Crown.

The Lord Deputy thought it most equal for the Subject, and most profitable for the Crown, to follow the *English* Method in this Point, and to make the Subsidies payable out of Lands and Goods; the Parliament complied, and granted an Aid of six Subsidies, at the Rate of four Shillings in the Pound upon Lands, and two Shillings and eight Pence out of every Pound of Goods and Stock. The Amount of each Subsidy was about Forty-five Thousand Pounds; two of these were payable within the first Year, two others in the next, and the Remainder by equal Portions in the two Years following.

The Levies thereof were made in a regular parliamentary Way, and all possible Care taken to prevent any Negligence or Partiality in the Commissioners and Assessors. The Gift was indeed extraordinary, yet the People had no Reason to complain of a Charge, for which they had an ample Return in their Ease, Comfort and Security. There was no appropriating Clause in the Acts, the House of Commons leaving the Money to the Management of the Lord Deputy, and contenting themselves with recommending to him in a Petition, the Manner in which they wish'd it might be disposed. A Confidence, too great to be reposed in any Minister, happened to be justly placed in him, for he employ'd it (according to the Request of the Commons, and the Intention of the Gift) in paying the Debts of the Crown, for buying of Grants and Improvements of the Revenue for the future Ease of the People, and (till those Improvements should come in) for the Support of the annual Charge of the Government, so far as the ordinary Revenue fell short.

These, with another Act for confirming the Letters Patents to be passed, upon the Commission for Remedy of defective Titles, were all that passed in the first Session of this Parliament. When this last passed the House of Lords, they sent a Committee to move the Lord Deputy, that he would hear, with all Speed, such as should desire to pass their Lands upon that Commission, and set down easy Rates upon those Lands, that his Majesty's Grace and Favour might be more welcome to his Subjects, and the six Subsidies the better paid.

The Deputy answer'd, that it was as great a Grace as could be offered to any People, and as he was the King's Servant, and must therefore tender his Master's Profit, so he would consider likewise the Ease of the People, and do it with all Moderation and Satisfaction to the Subjects. Nor was his Practice different from his Profession, all that compounded for their Estates under this Commission doing it on very easy Terms, and with a moderate Advancement of the King's Rent. The Session was very short; the House meeting on July 14, 1634, and being prorogued on the 2d of August following; the Time was chiefly spent in preparing Bills for the next Session, in adjusting the Privileges of the two Houses, and in settling the Ceremonial between them; in which latter Points they seemed to be very ignorant (having no Journals of former Parliaments to direct them) and were forced therein to appeal to the Lord Deputy for an Account of what was the Practice in England.

LONDON.

Yesterday arrived one of the two Mails due from Holland, *viz. that which should have come in upon Friday last.*

The Court of Vienna has received the News by an Express from Raab in Hungary, of the Death of the Baron de Wutgenau, who died there on the 12th ult. O. S. very much lamented by the whole Court, for his great Skill in the Art of War, of which he gave such distinguishing Proofs in his late Gallant Defence of Mantua. He was Velt Marshal of the Artillery, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, which is the 5th Regiment now vacant, to be filled up by the Emperor.

We hear from the Hague, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange began on Friday last to receive Company.

Yesterday in the Afternoon a Messenger arrived at the Admiralty Office with the unhappy News that the Princess Louisa, one of his Majesty's Ships commanded by Capt. Bradley, was lost near Helvoetsluys in the late Storm, and that 15 Men were drowned.

The Letters from Rotterdam and the Hague, give us the following Particulars of it.

One from Rotterdam, dated on Tuesday the 21st ult. O. S. says, his Britannick Majesty was rowed on board his Yacht about 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon the Day before, and immediately put to Sea with the other Yachts and Convoy, the Wind at S. E. which soon carried them out of Sight. But *says the Postscript to the Letter*, 'If his Majesty had not the Happiness to land upon the English Coast before this 'Morning, he must certainly have had the most 'violent Storm to encounter with, that has happen'd 'since the 19th of January (N. S.) 1715; for 'tis 'now actually tearing up Trees by the Roots, blowing down Chimnies, &c. &c. with the Wind 'blowing furiously from the N. W.'

A particular Letter from the Hague says, 'The 'Yachts were scarce got out to Sea, but the Wind 'turn'd contrary, and that about 4 o'Clock in the 'Afternoon a Storm arose, which increased at Night, 'and grew so violent by next Morning, that the 'Convoy was separated from the Yachts, and these 'from one another. When the Storm was in some 'degree dispersed, Admiral Wager took the first 'Opportunity to make the best of his Way to Helvoetsluys, into which Port he brought the King's 'Yacht about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, together

'with

with 4 other Yachts, and a Frigate: But the Men of War, to the Number of Five, together with one of the Yachts, were disperſed. The King was in great Danger of being caſt away, had it not been for the extraordinary Care and Skill of Admiral Wager, whoſe happy Conduct his Majeſty ſeems to think he cannot ſufficiently admire. As ſoon as the King landed at Helvoetſluys, he went with Mr. Horace Walpole and the reſt of his Attendants, to the Admiralty Office there, to which M. Wolters, his Agent at Rotterdam (who happened to be now at Helvoetſluys, and aſſiſted the King at his Landing) had likewiſe the Honour to accompany him, and 'tis ſaid his Majeſty was ſo well pleaſed with the Aſſiſtance he gave him, that he has permitted him to return with him for London. — Tho' his Majeſty, to be ſure, muſt have ſuffered great Fatigue, yet (God be praiſed) he is in as good Health as can be expected from his Impatience for a fair Wind to carry him to his Imperial Dominions.

'The Prince of Orange, and two Gentlemen of his Houſhold, went on the Thurſday following to pay a Viſit to the King, who received him with very great Friendſhip, and kept him at Dinner, &c. ſo that his moſt Serene Highneſs did not return to the Hague till next Day. The King commonly dines with 5 or 6 Noblemen of his Retinue, but ſups alone while he ſtays at Helvoetſluys.

Seals, Cauſes, Pleas and Demurrers, appointed by the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor before Hillary Term, viz.

Thurſday, Jan.	13	Firſt General Seal.
Friday	14	Pleas and Demurrers
Saturday	15	Cauſes.
Monday	17	
Tueſday	18	
Wedneſday	19	
Thurſday	20	Second General Seal.
Friday	21	Petitions.

We hear that Sir George Cooke, Kt. chief Prothonotary of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, has, with the Approbation of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice, reſigned his ſaid Office to his Son George Cooke, Eſq;

This Day begins the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, at Weſtminſter Hall.

The latter End of laſt Week the Rev. Mr. Stubbs, Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, was inducted into the Rectory of St. Lawrence in the County of Eſſex, void by the Death of the late Rev. Mr. Aſpin; being lately preſented thereto by the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.

Yeſterday one Steward was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell, for being a looſe, idle and diſorderly Perſon, and going about with a Lottery Board, cheating and defrauding Apprentices and other unwary Perſons of their Money.

Yeſterday his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, lay ſo dangerouſly ill at his Palace at Lambeth, that his Life was deſpaired of.

Laſt Friday died at his Seat at Wells, in the County of Somerſet, John Cuzons, Eſq; who lately married Miſs Tipping, ſole Daughter and Heireſs of —— Tipping of the ſaid County, Eſq;

Yeſterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordſhips were pleaſed to order his Majeſty's Ship the Newark, to ſail to Lisbon to reinforce Sir John Norris's Squadron.

The Bath is fuller of Company at this Seaſon of the Year, than ever was known in the Memory of Man.

Laſt Monday died after a few Days Illneſs, John Bellamy, Eſq; Son of Sir Edward Bellamy, Kt. and Alderman of Billingſgate Ward.

They write from Lisbon, that the Britiſh Conſervador who had been excommunicated by the Patriarch of that City, was under the Care of the Lord Tyrawley and Sir John Norris.

Yeſterday Morning Daniel Oughton, Eſq; was married at Chelſea to Mrs. Bellamy, Relict of the late John Bellamy of Chelſea, Eſq; with a good Fortune.

On Friday laſt died at Enfield, —— Read, Eſq; poſſeſſed of a plentiful Eſtate, and a conſiderable Trader to Cadiz and Portugal.

Laſt Night Benjamin Sherwood was committed to Newgate by Colonel De Veil, for feloniouſly ſtealing out of the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. George Saunders of Southwark, a Tankard of Eight or Nine Pounds Value, which he afterwards went to Pawn at Mr. Rawlins's Houſe in Long Acre, and there was ſtopp'd with it. He was examined two ſeveral Nights, and on the firſt, pretended he had it as a Legacy from his Father, nobody knowing then whoſe Property it was; but being committed for further Examination, and Notices going about from Goldſmith's-Hall, Mr. Saunders found out his Tankard, and was bound over to proſecute the Thief.

Laſt Night a dreadful Fire broke out in the Inner Temple, which conſumed the Old Hall and ſeveral Houſes: It begun about 7 o'Clock in the Evening, and was burning very fierce at Two this Morning. The further Particulars whereof we muſt defer till our next.

BANKRUPT.

John Hutchinſon, late of Doncaſter in the County of York, Wine Merchant.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 148 3-8ths. India no Price. South Sea 100 3-8ths to 1-half. Old Annuity 112 to 1-4th. New ditto 112 1-4th. Three per Cent. no Price. Emperor's Loan 118 1-8th. Royal-Aſſurance 110. London-Aſſurance 14 1-8th. York Buildings 2. African 15. India Bonds 61. 3 s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto, 61. 1 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 41. 10 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 11. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 to 4 Prem. Engliſh Copper 21. 8 s. Welch ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto, 1 per Cent Prem. Million Bank 116 to 117.

WHEREAS a Letter, by the Penny Poſt, ſign'd B. D. *has been received by the Duke of Newcaſtle; the Perſon, who wrote the ſaid Letter, is deſir'd to come to his Grace; and he may depend upon meeting with ſuch a Reception, and Treatment, as ſhall be to his Satisfaction.*

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